Rendering Atmospheric Molecules Ferromagnetic Using Neutrino Vacuum Generators in Order to Facilitate Dragless Flight for Aircraft and Projectiles

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Introduction

Neutrino vacuum generators have been circumscribed by this author in the context of physics-based weather modification and induced superconductivity at room temperature. This basic concept could also be applied; particularly given that the neutrino vacuum generator mechanism consists of what is essentially an electromagnet; for the application of deflection of atmospheric molecules which, ordinarily, are not susceptible to magnetic forces.

Abstract

Neutrino vacuum generation can be achieved through the counter-circulation of electrons wherein the spin orientation of the electrons being circulated in one direction is forced to maintain a 90-degree relative offset with relation to the spin orientation of the electrons moving in the opposing direction. The interaction of quantum magnetism and quantum electricity results in the mass-inversion of the quantum electricity (neutrinos) and creates a deficit. The inverse neutrinos are projected forward in the temporal dimension and cease to influence matter in the present. This deficit tends to self-correct as neutrinos can flux inward from other electrons toward those which which have thes deficit of charge.

This is useful for weather modification (specifically, cloud seeding) as an influx of neutrinos alters the spin orientation of the Shell 1 electrons of the air molecules, causing their east and west poles to tend to face toward any natural source of photons as these photons are also a source of energy which can contribute neutrinos which tend to replenish charge. Within such a field, the projection of light toward an affected air mass is what ultimately causes the spin orientation of those electrons within air molecules to be altered. In the case of cloud seeding, the uniform orientation of the electrons results in magnetic planes being projected fore and aft of the nucleus of atoms, one barrier-like plane being projected by one electron of two (found in nitrogen and oxygen, as well as carbon,) and the second being projected by the second, in turn. These two planes act as an anti-resonance mechanism.

Ordinarily, air molecules are heated as a consequence of photons resonating with the nuclei of the atoms making up the air molecules. Ordinarily, this resonance results in heat generation because the direction of magnetic projection (spin orientation) is random and this double-barrier configuration is unlikely to transpire in nature. Electrons can repel photons and make resonance less likely,

but even with this natural effect, resonance routinely occurs and atmosphere may be heated by light as a consequence of these resonances.

When a neutrino vacuum is engaged through the aforementioned electron counter-circulation mechanism, air molecules a great distance away (meters to kilometers depending upon field strength) will all uniformly adopt the anti-resonance property. In such a state, comparatively large air masses can be prevented from converting light into heat energy. The resultant cooling results in cloud seeding and can even be used to disrupt tornadic formation during daylight hours.

Given the nature of electrical conduction, an neutrino vacuum generator can be used under certain circumstances to facilitate room temperature superconduction in conductors, although this is less practical than the use of Coulomb-Force Generators wrapped around insulators.

In addition to these previously circumscribed applications, such a mechanism could be used in order to change the way in which air molecules respond to magnetic fields. With a sufficiently powerful neutrino vacuum effect and a sufficiently powerful electromagnetic effect (a natural after-effect of the neutrino vacuum generation mechanism) the spin orientation of the electrons in air molecules could be controlled. This would enable us to duplicate the behavior of ultracold lithium gas in ordinarily air.

Just as in the case of the LASER-aided artillery concept, a powerful LASER projected from an outgoing artillery shell could be used to control the spin orientation of the electrons of the air just ahead of the shell. If the spin orientation of the electrons of the air uniformly faced toward the magnetic emanations of the mechanism, the air could be predicted to react as ferromagnetic materials might with the air being powerfully pushed aside and thus would be prevented from generating drag against the aircraft or projectile. This could be achieved by projecting collimated light in a sheath configuration from the outer edge of the body of the aircraft or shell. As neutrinos would be pulled inward from the sheath, the spin orientation would change so that the east and west poles would be oriented toward the walls of the light sheaths and so that the north and south poles would face toward the source of the magnetism in the nose/frontus.

While this would increase the cost of a single artillery shell non-trivially, such a shell, when given the benefit of both a photo-magnetic LASER boost and the benefit of even a brief period of imperviousness to atmospheric drag, such a shell could strike targets at ranges well in excess of 200 miles.

Conclusion

Although non-trivial amounts of electrical energy would need to be carried onboard any aircraft or projectile we might hope to see achieve such an effect, this objective is within the realm of what is technically possible and should not

be discounted, particularly for specific, high-priority missions wherein the cost may be justified. Much of this cost would be associated with the energy storage system whereas the electromagnetic coils could be structurally integrated into something like an artillery shell or an aircraft body fairly readily. The most logical approach in the case of artillery shells would be to build part of the shell from a piezo-electrically reactive capacitor material. The capacitor could then be charged through the act of firing the shell through G-forces alone. Some energy would need to be retained for the guidance phase; ideally being enabled by phononic surface-area amplification so as to reduce per-unit costs versus guiding a munition using fins as the phononic approach does not require so many moving parts as the fin-based approach. While this approach does not allow for course corrections which are quite so dramatic as those enabled by fins, anyone familiar with the sport of hurling knows that subtle changes in friction caused by ice shavings are sufficient to change a heavy object's trajectory.

Whereas LASER-boosting is likely to be used, the light emitted through this mechanism from the ground-based emitter would obviate the need for the shell, itself, to emit its own light sheath, at least in the case of LASER-boosted PoMP artillery shells. In the case of aircraft, wingtip-based LASER emitters might be used in order to achieve the desired effect.